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FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 3, THE JOURNAL CIRCULATED 297,700 COPIES, DAILY AVERAGE, 42,528.

Weather Forecast for Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Forecast for Tuesday: Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Thundering weather, with showers in northern portion Tuesday afternoon; partly cloudy weather Wednesday; south to southwest winds.

Kansas: Showers in the afternoon of Tuesday and probably Wednesday; cooler Tuesday afternoon and night; southerly winds.

Missouri: Increasing cloudiness Tuesday; probably showers and cooler Wednesday afternoon; southerly winds.

ANOTHER FRENCH RIOT.

The attack on President Loubet by a well organized mob is another illustration of the difficulties that beset the administration of the republic in France. The new turn in the Dreyfus case and the comparative quiet that attended the proceedings before the court of cassation, especially the lack of demonstration when it was announced that the celebrated case was to be revised, gave strong hope that the French people had once more regained their composure, and that there was an end, for the present at least, of the danger of revolutionary outbreaks. This hope has been dispelled by the riot at the Auteuil races. The demonstration against the president included representatives from nearly every disturbing faction in Paris. It included the anti-Semites, the royalists, the socialists, the military partisans, and the personal enemies of the new president. That it was deliberate and organized is evident, yet it had all the brutality and intemperance of a suddenly provoked riot. The disturbance might have been much worse, to be sure, but it was bad enough, to call attention once more to the instability of the French people and to remind the world of the dark pages of French history. It also reveals more clearly why the friends of Captain Dreyfus did not protest with greater vigor against the delay in awarding justice to this victim of a great conspiracy. It may now be readily understood that had the revision of the Dreyfus case been prosecuted vigorously from the start, the court of cassation would not have had the comparative freedom from popular disturbance that attended the recent proceedings in the palace of justice.

WHERE IS THE DIFFERENCE?

With some astonishment we have read in half a dozen Democratic or mugwump journals articles in presentation of the belief that the United States should not move out of Cuba until it became assured that the home population would peacefully establish a competent government. The astonishing feature about these articles is due to the knowledge that these self-same publications are perpetually demanding that the United States shall move out of the Philippines at once without waiting to oversee the government which may be established there. And yet when considered in either the legal or moral aspect we are more closely bound to establish good government in the Philippines than in Cuba.

Between these two provinces our anti-expansion friends are certainly in a dilemma. The Democratic party is equally responsible with the Republican party for the war which resulted in the liberation of Cuba, and it can make no quarrel with the fact that we are charged with a superintendency of the political future of that island. The Democratic party is equally responsible with the Republican party for the destruction of Spanish rule in the Philippines also, and it has no right to take exceptions to anything thus far done. When asked to define his attitude in approving our course in Cuba while disapproving it in the Philippines, the average anti-expansion Democrat will explain that in the first instance we intend to give the Cuban population independence, while in the second instance we intend to annex the islands as part of the United States. As a statement of two national policies this explanation is a fair one and legitimate, but we fail utterly to find in it any justification of the attitude of the Democrats and mugwumps toward the war now going on in the Philippines.

If the Cubans are not to be trusted in forming an independent government immediately, how do our anti-expansion friends expect a better result among the less capable people of the Philippines? Do they hold that it is none of their business what kind of a government is established in the Philippines? Are they really anxious that our forces should be immediately withdrawn from the islands, leaving the natives to their own devices, even if those devices should include a furious contest between rival chiefs and factions and perhaps the slaughter of every foreigner in the land? Will they actually advocate a repudiation on our part of every international obligation, the sacred covenants of a treaty, and the duty exacted by our nation's congress? We do not think that our anti-expansion friends would hold any of these things if they were charged with the responsibility of deciding, but nevertheless they must hold them to justify their attitude on the Philippine insurrection.

There is published in Boston a magazine which aspires to represent what it calls the conservative and philosophic sense of New England. It is in full sympathy with the anti-expansion league of its home city and has printed hundreds of pages to prove the wickedness of our country in strangling the party of liberty in the Philippines. What then must be our surprise to find in its most recent issue an article prophesying that the ultimate destiny of Cuba is annexation to the United States? This article very earnestly demands against our government moving out of that island to leave the population to its own devices. It feels sure that if the Americans withdrew their strong military hand the Cubans would at once set about massacring each other, and that bloodshed and looting would become even more

rampant among the ignorant and inflammable people than during the insurrection against the Spaniards. But, taking our stand on the same pedestal occupied by this magazine in the case of the Philippines, may we not inquire pertinently what business it is of ours if every Cuban dies as well as in the other, and from the standpoint of principle we have no more right to interfere in Cuba than in the Philippines.

This Boston publication waxes very earnest in describing what would happen if we marched away from Cuba, leaving the population to its own devices, saying: "Europe has already taken it for granted (unofficially) that we are in Cuba to stay. Putting aside the enormous expense and the disturbance connected with moving our troops away from Cuba, and then moving them back, are we called upon to put Cuba at the mercy of a half-barbarous rabble, with the inevitable result of having to go back there in force, reconquer the island, and do all over again the splendid work of last year? Have we a right to wash our hands of a responsibility which we assumed not only voluntarily, but aggressively, and march away from that powder magazine when we know beyond any reasonable doubt that there are those who only wait for our departure to fire it?"

And in answering, "No, a thousand times, no!" is not this anti-expansion authority conceding the answer which must be made with a like energy to the question as to what is to be our connection with the Philippines? Why should we go back to Cuba with a force to compel the establishment of a government to our liking, when we are not to keep a force in the Philippines for the same end? In the light of eternal principle—in the name of that liberty which serves as a fetish among the Bostonese moralists—why are we to keep watch over the powder magazine in Cuba and leave unguarded the dynamite of the Philippines?

SAVINGS BANKS IN SCHOOLS.

The proposition to institute a system of money savings among the children of Kansas City's public schools, making the teachers the recipients and custodians of the deposits until such time as they shall reach a sufficient sum to open individual accounts with savings banks, has doubtless been made with the best of motives and will doubtless be considered by the board of education in all sincerity. It is not probable, however, that the board will find sufficient merit in the proposed departure to order its inauguration.

As Mr. Karnes has said, the schools are already burdened with too many schemes. If they are not too many, they certainly seem to be enough. The pupils as a rule have sufficient to take their time if they devote themselves to their regular studies and the few incidental diversions that are now commonly admitted. The purpose of teaching thrift, which is the reason assigned for the movement, is a worthy one; but it must not be forgotten that many children would have no contributions to make, and the savings system, especially as it would reveal each pupil's pecuniary condition by roll call, would simply accentuate the poverty of those who could not bring pennies, nickels or dimes.

At any rate, the saving of small amounts of money is usually only an accumulation to have more to spend at another time. To teach how to save money and not how to spend it rather lopsided education, to say the least, and when you go beyond the saving process you get into economics too large for the youngsters of the public schools. These are things that can be more successfully inculcated at home.

In addition to the burden and the embarrassment that might ensue to many pupils—and to parents and teachers as well—the time and attention demanded of the teachers who already have their hands full, should be taken into consideration. Popular education should be progressive, but it should be reasonable and harmonious.

WILL MR. SHERMAN WITHDRAW?

Now that Congressman Henderson, of Iowa, has been pledged more than enough votes to make him speaker of the next house, will Mr. Sherman, the Eastern candidate, withdraw and make it unanimous? Mr. Henderson's votes do not all come from the West, although his boom has been distinctly Western. Eastern politicians and the Eastern press have been critical on the subject of making the speakership campaign a sectional one. So far sectionalism has not reached an objectionable stage. There has been little organization in the campaign. Each state has seemed to act for itself. The way to avoid any unpleasant contention in the final round is for Mr. Sherman to withdraw and leave the field to the manifest choice of a considerable majority of the representatives. By doing this the election of a successor to Speaker Reed will be a mere formality, and a pleasant proceeding at that; for, between now and the time congress convenes all wounds will have been healed. If, indeed, any serious ones have been inflicted by the popularity of the Iowa statesman.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

But what will the political parties do if a platform trust comes into existence and controls the 1900 output?

The Woodmen should make themselves just as much at home as if they were in the dearest kind of a forest.

Mr. Bailey might administer a severe rebuke to Director Merriam by refusing to be enumerated in the dinky census.

Colonel du Paty de Clam is now confined in the cell where he tortured Dreyfus. Very few persons, however, will pity Paty.

Mr. Tesla may yet get around to the point where he will announce that Mars has signaled to him. Mr. Tesla is not half through yet.

It may not be out of order to remark that the Woodmen cut considerable ice in the fraternal world, whether they cut any wood or not.

Being perpetually ordered off the premises of an irate farmer may enable Sportsman Cleveland to see the beauties of expansion.

The trade journals that find their way into Mr. Bryan's newspaper mail continue to be dumped into the waste basket unopened.

If the Cubans can get a good firm hold on Uncle Sam's left leg they will not care particularly about any other form of annexation.

Mr. Hanna has been filling engagements with the dentist, but it is not laughing gas that causes that expansive smile on his countenance.

The Edward Atkinsons are a disagree-

able lot, but they haven't gone so far as to throw eggs at President McKinley and batter in his hat.

On the whole, it looks as if the president of France would do well to follow the example of the president of the United States and stay away from horse races.

Sedalla is to have the state fair permanently hereafter, and it is no flattery to say that Sedalla will give a much better show than the biennial circus at Jefferson City.

The Kansas City team has won two games in succession at Indianapolis. If this gain keeps up a few days longer only six of the eight clubs of the league will be ahead of us. Hoorary!

Those who are declaring that the Republican party is trying to cover with subsidies the carrying trade it destroyed by a protective tariff ignore two important facts, namely: This country's exports are now far greater than they have ever been before, and Great Britain and other countries which enjoy a great carrying trade have subsidized their ocean lines most liberally.

KANSAS TOPICS.

Their First Baby.
After eighteen years of married life, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Hull, of Kiowa, last week became the parents of their first child. Mr. Hull is editor of the Kiowa Review.

He Is No Subterfuge.

In talking to Ed Hoch the other day, Colonel Major Jeltz said: "You mustn't judge from my enemies. I am no subterfuge, for I am reputationally considered."

Remarkable Feat.

In his great book of a woman as "feeling along the street dead drunk" this reminds us of George Eliot, who has one of her characters come "whistling down the road with a cigar in his mouth."

Pertinent Inquiry.

After noting an advertisement in which a woman asks for the return of her lost "fishu," Governor Riddle wants to know why that new fish commissioner isn't attending to his business.

Shakespeare Improved.

"That 'tis true is a pity, and a pity that 'tis true, or words to that effect, as our friend Shakespeare would say," remarks the Highland Vidette after trusting a little too much to memory.

The Hats Came Off.

At an entertainment in Ellis the other night a banner was thrown across the stage, reading: "Right now is the time when ladies take off their hats." The ladies took off their hats while the crowd cheered.

Positively Shocking.

The sedate conservatism of Oskaloosa was shaken until its teeth rattled by a traveling cakewalk troupe the other night. The independent recites in a low and shocked tone of voice that one couple even went so far as "to kiss each other with a resounding smack right on the stage."

Medal for Every Fort Scott Soldier.

Fort Scott has inaugurated a subscription with which to procure a medal or other token for every private and non-commissioned officer in the Twentieth Kansas company which came from that town. This is the worthiest subscription so far started in the state, and it ought to be copied in every locality where a company was enlisted for the war.

A Type Metal Monument.

The discussion over the unmarked condition of Senator Plummer's grave leads the Arkansas City Traveler to revive its suggestion that every newspaper publisher in Kansas shall contribute a certain amount of type, out of which shall be molded an appropriate monument. Such a monument would have no duplicate in the world.

Word From Captain Boltwood.

Extracts from a letter written by Captain Boltwood, commander of the Ottawa company in the Twentieth Kansas: Our

raids have always been exceptionally good, and in abundance. Frozen fresh beef is delivered right up to the advance line. To-day we have frozen beef from Australia, and new potatoes from Hong Kong. We have about half as much distilled water as we can drink, sent out on the train every day, and canned goods of all kinds, jelly, jams and fruit, together with tobacco and cigars, may be bought from the "sales commissary" at first or wholesale prices in the United States. We get all the soft bread we want, and the hard bread is very fine, being put up in sealed tin cans containing dry pounds; the tin can being enclosed in a wooden box. Field rations consist of canned corned beef, canned salmon and canned tomatoes, while most of the bacon is of the finest. Taken as a whole they are superior to anything I ever saw during the war of the rebellion. The weather is hot, but not extremely so. The nights are comfortable, many of them quite cool. The health of the men is remarkably good. Outside of smallpox, but two men of our regiment have died from disease since our arrival. One of these died the morning we arrived, and the other from sickness incurred before he came here. Company K has seventy men on the firing line outside of a total of eighty. The other ten include wounded, sick and four men on detached duty.

The most wonderful advance since 1861 is in surgery. Scarcely an amputation has been performed, and men shot entirely through the body have returned to duty in a month. The "first aid" medical bandages are applied as a rule, before the man is carried off. Within twenty-four hours he is in the hospital at Manila, where his wound is again looked after. It is not again dressed in ordinary cases for a week. No cold water is applied.

Our men have carried an average of 20 rounds of cartridges, and have several days used an average of about 150 rounds per day. We have now twenty-five Krag-Jorgensen rifles to each company, the ammunition for which weighs but little more than half of that of the Springfield. There is, of course, much talk of going home, and it is believed that we will leave here within sixty days.

Our regiment is rather short of officers now—no field officers but the colonel and adjutant, each of the battalions being in command of a company.

Not a Square Deal.

The Atchison Globe says that at the Bowler reception an Atchison man appeared wearing a full dress suit and a large diamond in his shirt front, and then it adds: "Without mentioning any names, we desire to say that diamonds should

not be worn with dress suits." In reciting depravity of this sort the Globe has no right to shield the offender; neither is it quite fair to the owners of the three other dress suits in town.

The Ingalls Clawhammer.

Speaking of dress suits, we are reminded that not so very long ago the Globe had an account of the dress suit belonging to John James Ingalls, it being the only one in the family. Whenever there were great doings in the town the Ingalls boys had a race to see which could beat the others to the old man's dress suit, and it was just after one of these occasions that the old man wrote his famous piece about the freaks of heredity. He didn't say so, but one could read between the lines that he was vexed because all of his boys had grown up tall and slim like himself, rather than short and plump like their mother.

Hadn't Got Hardened to It.

George Sisco, of Oswego, enlisted recently and went to Manila, where he already had a brother in the Twentieth Kansas. Writing to the home folk George said he was very much shocked and humiliated on arriving at the dock in Manila to be met by his brother Charley "who was wearing a pair of shoes that he had taken off a dead Filipino." Charley explained that his own shoes were worn out, and that when he had come across a dead Filipino in one of the trenches he sat down and traded with him.

About Tooth Gold.

At a rough guess how much gold do you suppose the average dentist keeps on hand for use in his business? Recently, after the Rock Island wreck at Vandalia, Dr. G. H. Kittle, of Moundridge, put in a claim against the railroad for \$120 on account of gold lost. The company thought it unreasonable that a country dentist could be getting so much gold at one shipment and so it combatted the claim. But Dr. Kittle proved his loss conclusively and the company paid over the full amount. A Topeka dentist told Topics yesterday that he used on the average about \$2,000 worth of gold a year, but that one man had worked pretty steadily to use up \$1,500 worth in twelve months. "Here," said he, "are the statistics for the whole United States. Last year the gold consumed in teeth fixing amounted to \$90,000."

His Comrade Killed.

Ike Van Meter, in a letter to his folks in Parsons: "We ran a quarter of a mile under fire to get to our places, Dicks and I. As I jumped out of a ditch a native took a shot at me, but as I was using football tactics (keeping my head down) the bullet missed me and entered the temple of poor Dicks, and at the same moment his gun fell forward and hit me in the back, and I called out, 'Boys, I am shot!' I turned around to see where Dicks was, and he lay dead at my feet. I realized my mistake then, and called the hospital boys to take charge of his body. I think when we charged again I avenged poor Dicks' death."

A Monument's Unique Inscription.

Near Attica, in Harper county, there is a little cemetery, and in this cemetery is a beautiful marble monument so imposing that it may be seen from a long way off. This monument was built and inscribed in accordance with the terms of the will of a man whose body reposes beneath it. The inscription reads as follows:

"Through this inscription I wish to enter my dying protest against what is called the Democratic party. I have watched it closely since the days of Jackson and know that all the misfortunes of our nation have come to it through this so-called party; therefore, beware of this party, etc.—N. Griggsby, 2nd Lieutenant Co. G., 19th Ind. cav. Died April 16th, 1890; aged 75 years."

MISSOURI POINTS.

More Trouble for Shakespeare.

An unusually hard jostle for the Bard of Avon's bones is in prospect over at Brookfield, where shortly a company of amateurs is to present a burlesque entitled "Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice."

Only a Choice of Evils.

"Candidate Ball is right in demanding that the Jefferson City 'gang' be turned out, but there is some question," darkly hints a skeptical North Missouri opinion-molder. "If there would be any improvement made by turning the Pike county statesman in."

His Weak Point.

The only essentially improbable feature of the story told of the reputable and voracious Macon men, by whom it is alleged there were killed the other day two black snakes the aggregate length of which was thirty feet, is furnished in the declaration of the local chronicler as to their temperance proclivities.

Practically Given Away.

The literary library of the late R. P. Giles, a well known resident of North Missouri, who died not long ago, was sold at auction in Shelbyville the other day for the paltry sum of \$11. The collection embraced 150 volumes, many of them rare, the average cost of each of which is said to have been not less than \$2.50. A local miser was the fortunate purchaser.

Losses Incorrectly Reported.

Guy Gurr, a Stannberry young man, who is one of Missouri's representatives on the firing line in the Philippines, tells his parents in a recent letter that "the insurgents have not lost nearly so many men as it has been reported, while our forces have suffered more than the reports indicate." He gives the information, too, that Price Stockham, another Gentry county boy, had been shot through the shoulder.

Now He's Rich and Public Spirited.

J. M. Brooks, who at one time was a struggling dry goods merchant in Joplin, and failed in business there several years ago, going thence to Kansas and afterward to Oklahoma, has won success in a financial way since leaving Missouri. He is now one of the territory's capitalists, and is about to immortalize himself in Guthrie by providing that progressive city with a new, brown stone front, thoroughly modern hotel.

Easily Wearyed.

A keen-eyed old Democratic editor up in Northwest Missouri who is quick to note any ground for criticism in the conduct of officials, even though they be of his own party, and prompt to express himself thereon, tossed this little bouquet of onions in the direction he thinks it ought to go: "The state supreme court is now 1,000 cases behind, or more than two years in time. It continues to increase in tardiness. The farmer, laborer or other man of toll works ten hours a day, but not so much our august court."

Will Sam Comply?

Editor McMichael, of the Plattsburg Leader, who is recognized as commander-in-chief of the anti-Dockery Democratic rough riders, notifies Sam Cook, through the columns of the Leader, that his ambition to occupy Aleck Lesauere's chair in the secretary of state's office will bear fruit only on condition that he keep out of and away from the Third district statesman's bandwagon. Otherwise his doom is sealed. "Slippery Sam's" declaration bearing thereon, if it has been made, has been "delayed in transmission."

Some of Dick Bland's admiring followers and among them Democrats of recognized prominence and influence, make no attempt to conceal their displeasure and resentment at the slight put upon the apostle of free silver by the management of the St. Louis calamity spread. Editor Strook, of the Albany Ledger, whose stalwart Democracy will scarcely be questioned, expresses himself thus upon the matter: "That grand old patriot and statesman, R. P. Bland, did not have a place at the speaker's table at the late Democratic gathering at St. Louis. Perhaps he was unable to attend. Then again perhaps Bland had not been forgiven by some of the party bosses for being right and contending for the right at the last state convention. Three years ago R. P. Bland was considered good enough to nominate for the presidency. He is even stronger to-day with the masses, and why he was ignored in the counsel of the campaign managers on the 25th needs some explanation."

Missouri Boy With the Twentieth.

"We found the trenches in front of Malolos, deserted by the insurgents on our approach, the night we had ever seen," writes William Whitman, one of Missouri's brave boys who is serving with the famous Twentieth Kansas, to his home paper in Maryland, under date of April 27. "They had a trench dug about five feet deep and eight feet wide, and the dirt from the trench was carried back about ten feet and piled up against bamboo poles sharpened at the upper ends and so close together it was extremely difficult to get over them. It was evidently their intention to stay behind these breastworks until we got right up to them, then they could kill us before we could get over the first ditch and get over the sharpened bamboo poles. But they could not stand the fire of the artillery. We entered the city without any resistance except a few scattering shots from the enemy as they left the city. They set it on fire and burned about half of it. They burned the capitol building, which was a fine building. In the city we found several buildings full of cocoanuts and plenty of rice and sugar. The way the soldiers went after the cocoanuts and sugar was not slow and in three days a cocoanut could be found that had not had the liquor drunk out of it, but there is still plenty of rice and sugar. After we had been here about a week we dug up a ten-inch Krupp gun that was buried in the street. It was a fine gun of modern type. Some of the officers also found \$2,000 in an iron safe in a house General MacArthur had taken for his headquarters; \$23,000 was in silver, and \$4,000 in paper. It belonged to the Philippine government. They turned it over to the United States government. At present we are camped about one mile north of Malolos, and have been here since March 31, and have the natives pretty well scattered. They have only attacked us twice since we went into camp here and both attacks were weak. In one we had two wounded. The Twentieth Kansas has lost in killed and wounded since the 4th of February, over 200 men. Six of the volunteers have done most of the fighting. I think we will be ordered back to the United States in the near future, but I think the rebellion will last a long time yet. There is not much sickness among the soldiers here, but some of the boys are getting awful homesick."

The President's Pension Policy.

A paragraph in the Decoration day address of Webster Davis possessed more significance than has been given to it. It set forth the pension policy of the administration. Mr. Davis is the assistant secretary, to whom the appeals in pension cases go for final adjudication. When the orator closed his speech, after defining the policy, President McKinley arose from his place on the platform, extended his hand, and in the most public manner congratulated him. This high commendation of the utterances of the silver mine owners, who would be the only possible beneficiaries of the 16-101 scheme if it could be carried into effect.

He's Used to It.

It was no new experience when Grover Cleveland was chased over the fence by a Connecticut farmer, on whose land he was fishing. The present leaders of Democracy have had a similar unceremonious manner a few years ago.

Punishment Too Severe.

From the New York Press.
Springing the express chain in the form of letters of reuke on Edward Atkinson as one man proposes, is too much like up-to-date torture. Bad as was Mr. Atkinson's crime, it does not deserve a punishment like that.

Really Ought to Pay Half.

From the New York Evening Sun.
It is said that the bills of the famous \$1 dinner have not been paid. As a matter of principle at least 50 cents on the dollar ought to have been forthcoming.

Hair-Breath Escape.

From the Chicago Tribune.
Editor Peffer will be taken back into the Republican fold, but it ought to be by a close shave.

Just a Little Too Warm.

From the Boston Transcript.
Hicks—"It's all right indulging in a little hyperbole when you are making love to a woman; but there's such a thing as overdoing it."

Wicks—"As for example?"

Hicks—"Why, Doublebuck. He has been married three times, and he told Miss Kwarry the other evening that she was the first woman he ever loved."

Let Sires Give Heed.

From the Brooklyn Life.
"Father," said the boy who was looking pensively at the sunshine and luxuriant foliage which told of approaching June, "What is it?"

"Where do you suppose General Funston would be to-day if his father had punished him so that he was afraid to go swimming?"

Her Accomplishments.

From the Chicago News.
"Has your daughter really learned anything at the cooking school?"

"I don't know. The things she says she knows how to cook are so expensive that we can't afford to try them."

Sorrow.

While Johnny on his wheel would roam
His muscles for to whet,
His trust father keeps him home,
A-digging of the garden.
—Indianapolis Journal.

blood of their blood; they know what the people want, and they are held responsible by the people for what they do in congress. It was evidently intended by congress to render justice to whom justice is due. Therefore, in the administration of those laws, a generous and patriotic construction should be given and the laws administered in the spirit of justice and fairness in which they were enacted. Let human justice reflect divine justice, as the quiet lake the star."

Senator Hanna on the Issues.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.
On his return to Cleveland from the Ohio state convention Senator Hanna gave an interview to the representative of a New York paper, in which he embodied a significant declaration regarding the question of trusts as a political issue.

In the opinion of Senator Hanna the question of trusts is in no sense a political one. In fact, he serves notice on the silverites and Populists that it cannot be made a party issue, as it will be dealt with by both of the great political parties, "and in a way which will best subserve the interests of the whole people." Taken as a keynote utterance, this may be considered to mean that the next Republican national platform will meet this question fearlessly and intelligently, without the hysterical and prejudicial and Populist, but with due regard to the actual aspects of these combinations upon labor and competition. That platform will not declare for confiscation or repudiation. It will carefully differentiate between the combinations that reduce the price of commodities to the consumers and those that seek to limit production, thus increasing prices and diminishing the opportunities for labor.

After this significant warning to the silverites that they will not be allowed to fool the people on the question of "trusts," Senator Hanna gives very compactly and comprehensively his reasons for believing that the present national administration will be sustained in 1900. One of the principal reasons is "the marked success of President McKinley's administration, one of the most important and successful administrations since the foundation of the American republic." "There has not been an occasion," says the senator, "to which William McKinley was not equal. He is a man for all emergencies, and the conduct of public affairs has proved himself to be such."

The senator is also of the opinion that the silver Democrats will find it a hard matter to make a party question of the so-called expansion issue. Having acquired the Philippines as an unforeseen accident of a war that was not undertaken for conquest, the patriotic people of the country, regardless of party, are not in favor of hauling down our flag in the face of insurrection and disorder. "It is not for one man to say what shall be done with the islands," says the senator. "Congress alone must determine that question."

These observations regarding the questions which the silverites will attempt to make party issues in 1900 will meet with the indorsement of the intelligent and patriotic citizenship of the country.

Pingree in Practice.

From the Boston Herald